

THE Pacific Commercial Advertiser

A MORNING PAPER.

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EDITOR

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1910

SUGAR. 96 Degree Test Centrals: 4 1/2c. Per Ton, \$88.00.
88 Analysis Beets: 1 1/2c. Per Ton, \$102.65.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, March 6. Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .02.
Temperature, Max. 78, Min. 66. Weather, fair.

MAY PATIENCE OUTLAST FOLLY.

The difficulties experienced in the fields and in the towns with the Russian laborers are, as Senator McMillan points out, much the same as were experienced with other laborers when they were first introduced into the Territory. The question now is: Are the plantations satisfied to go through it? Temperamentally, the Russian people of the middle provinces, from whence the majority of the newcomers originally came, are not known to be different in any great degree from the Scandinavian peasant, except in a dense ignorance and exaggerated stubbornness.

The Russians have been held down in their own land. Here, for the first time in their lives, the repression has been withdrawn and their spirits bubble over like a freshly opened bottle of pop. If they can be kept in reasonable bounds until the overexcitement is over, the probability is that they will settle down into peaceable and industrious residents and future citizens. The Molokans had the notion of a free religion to keep their dissent on the rise but this is not the case with the present immigration, which is of a class orthodox in their national faith.

The Advertiser hopes that every means will be tried to make the patience of the Territory and the faithfulness of the immigrants believing that once a contented Russian colony can be formed here, a nucleus will be established for a permanent and growing labor supply. It would, indeed, be a misfortune to Hawaii if all the thousands which have been spent to make the Russian experiment possible have been thrown away. In addition to the money and labor loss, the political aspect of the case is an important one, and the Russian matter, even if every immigrant be deported, will not close until after the next session of the legislature.

Editor Kinney, of the Hilo Tribune, remarks that there is no reason for anyone in his town wailing with because the Honolulu papers sometimes have what they consider jokes at Hilo's expense. Mr. Kinney is exactly right. There is no malice behind the alleged personalities, and Hilo gets the free advertising benefit. Even in discussing Honolulu, the Honolulu press is not always complimentary.

The Republican editors of the middle West, according to the Christian Science Monitor, are said to stand six to one against Mr. Cannon's reelection as Speaker of the next house. However, Horstius at the bridge overcame much greater odds, and as is well known, history has a fondness for repeating itself.

There may be some grounds for the accusation that much of the alarmist talk of the near probability of war with Japan is for the benefit of the shipbuilders, but when men as responsible as former Secretary Shaw and Jacob Schiff indulge in scare speeches it sends a shiver up and down the Wall Street range and through the Koolaus.

The Hilo Tribune states that the growth of that metropolis is retarded and practically stopped because there is no land on the market for building sites. The Hawaii Herald, two days later, announces that a vigorous protest is being prepared against the government disposing of some Hilo land at auction. Seems to be a hard matter to please some people.

It is the claim of the British Conservatives that all the thinkers are with them. Their opponents say they have all the thinkers. A combination that includes all the thinkers and thinkers can not fail to be very strong.

KAUAI RUSSIANS NOT SATISFIED

(Continued from Page One)

have just Kauai, and it is fully expected that most of the rest will follow as soon as they can get some money enough to get elsewhere.

Filipinos Are Worse.

Filipino labor is looked upon in Kauai even more unfavorably than Russian. The Filipinos work only when they have to and stop on any pretext. They are to be seen at any time of the morning, but when the roads toward their camps usually with their hands pressed to the stomachs when they are taken, trying to make out that they are sick. When they are working, it is in a half-hearted way, and when they are not working, they are usually seen in the streets, looking for work, but when they are not working, they are usually seen in the streets, looking for work, but when they are not working, they are usually seen in the streets, looking for work.

A Loan for Lunch.

A group of about 100 Russians, who had been working on the island for some time, had been told by the plantation owners that they were to be paid for their work. They had been told that they were to be paid for their work, but when they went to the plantation to receive their money, they found that the money had been taken away from them. They were told that the money had been taken away from them, but when they went to the plantation to receive their money, they found that the money had been taken away from them.

Hindus Have Left.

There has been a rumor that the Hindus have left the island. It is said that they have been told that they are to be paid for their work, but when they went to the plantation to receive their money, they found that the money had been taken away from them. They were told that the money had been taken away from them, but when they went to the plantation to receive their money, they found that the money had been taken away from them.

Americanization Not Wanted.

The only laborers who are not Americanized are the Japanese. They are the only laborers who are not Americanized, and they are the only laborers who are not Americanized.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS ON LOCAL CURRENT EVENTS

The decision of the Supreme Court upholding the sentence imposed on the four convicted Japanese laborers by the Hon. J. T. De Bell, while first judge of the circuit court, has caused another discussion of the labor question, particularly as regards the Japanese, in the Japanese press. The Nippon Jiji, the organ of the recent strikers, whose editors are bound for all, still abuses the printers and takes occasion of the present plea with the Russians to heap more abuse on them while sympathizing with the immigrants.

The Japanese Daily Chronicle grants more space to the question of Japanese as future citizens of the Territory than the others do, and in discussing this comments on the remarks made at the Molokai conference by A. F. Judd, Chronicle on Citizens.

The Chronicle said: "Mr. Albert Judd, who attended the Molokai Conference and who spoke on the future citizenship of Hawaii, said that the Chinese are proving themselves good citizens; that the future development of the Koreans is doubtful and that the Japanese are dangerous."

"He said that the question of Japanese citizenship was the most important in island affairs was the importation of European laborers. We think it very natural that the whole community—the Americans—should entertain such ideas concerning the future Japanese citizens and the Japanese education which they are getting. The Japanese in Hawaii are not always going to remain in Hawaii. The majority of them intend to return to Japan and those who remain here and become citizens of the country will be good citizens. The Japanese education they are receiving is a foundation for those who are going back to Japan. Such an education will not hinder any from becoming good American citizens."

"Those who remain here permanently will prove themselves good citizens. They were born here and have imbibed patriotism. The American people ought to fear nothing from the future Japanese citizens. Those who return to Japan will be patriotic supporters of the Mikado and those who remain here will be patriotic towards America in the same degree."

Shippo on Contracts.
The Hawaii Shippo, commenting on the extended use of the contract system, one of the results of the late strike, deprecates the fact that some managers are trying to make oral agreements and praises others for their treatment of the men. It says, in part: "The Hawaii Shippo desires to comment on the attitude of the Oahu Plantation towards contract laborers. They are growing up the agreements in both Japanese and English, thus preventing any future misunderstanding. We are sorry to say that it has come to our knowledge that some of the managers in their dealing with contract laborers, are trying to make oral agreements. This often causes trouble through misunderstanding later. When trouble comes the laborers and managers are made to shoulder the blame. Such is not the way to encourage the contract labor system which is not a success except through a period of understanding between the parties in the beginning. Otherwise, when trouble drops out, it will hinder the way of contract system, which we consider the best solution of the labor question."

Shippo on Courts.
The Hawaii Shippo also discusses the numerous prosecution of Japanese under the Federal Act, which is going on in the Federal courts. It says in this respect: "In regard to the prosecutions going on in the Federal courts, the defendants are often charged with an offense similar to that on which they have been just acquitted. We admire the efforts of the United States district attorney to prosecute under the law, and the Japanese community want to cooperate with the law in this direction. As we think an honorable presentation of the law is the best solution of the labor question."

Chronicle on Russians.
The Chronicle takes the other stand by saying: "The prediction of the Chronicle is fulfilled by the trouble which the Russian immigrants are making. They did not come here for the purpose of labor, but because they were made a living anywhere. It is only natural that they should cause trouble instead of going to work. The people here have lost faith in Japanese laborers, but the Russians are proving themselves worse than any other laborers. The authorities should not have wasted a lot of the money they obtained by taxing the people by importing such laborers. With such a large number of Russians coming there will be no need of trouble."

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POLICE CATCH CHURCH THIEF

Identification and Cigarette Trail May Convict a Polish Immigrant.

After perpetrating a series of petty robberies throughout the city, the man who has become known as the church thief has been caught by the police. He is a Polish immigrant, and his name is John Smith. He was caught after a trail of identification and cigarette marks led the police to his hideout.

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the robber made will probably help convict Suzet. With the exception that the end of the handle of the file which was found on him was slightly bent and a dry piece of yellow paint had stuck to the end, it was brand new. After he had left the Catholic church to be followed by the officers the poor box was examined. It was found to be torn off from its position, but the robber had got nothing because the brothers are leaving nothing in a novel-days, that being the third time that the church has been robbed.

Suzet told McDuffie that he lived in Quinn's lane and the chief visited the place. The Pole had been living with the file, but said that when he had seen it, it had been bent and soiled with paint. Suzet said that he both bent it and got paint on it when he tried to open his window with it. As the poor box of having been pried open with a thin end of metal and as a patch of paint was missing, Suzet's story isn't swallowed with much avidity by the police.

Not only did Mrs. Lyett identify him but also the night watchman at the depot, who had been a suspicious character prowling around the station the night the robbery occurred. The latter picked him out of a bunch of other men while they were on opposite sides of the street which seems conclusive. He has been identified by still others for he was seen by two boys opening a box in an empty lot on the night of one of the other robberies of the Catholic church. They had been afraid to speak before but were found by McDuffie and last night, after being confronted with Suzet and having seen him walk, declared positively that he was the man.

Brother Saw Him.
The search for the robber narrowed down several days ago to one for a Pole, a description of whom had been pieced out. Detective Oleson spent all of Friday night at the Catholic church, but that was evidently one of the man's nights. This same man had been met by a brother about midnight on one of the nights that the church had been robbed. He had asked him what he wanted and the Pole answered that he was looking for a priest who had been to the church the night before. The brother told him that that was the wrong time of night to come around. Then the man pulled a handkerchief from his pocket and in so doing dropped a file. This aroused the brother's suspicions who remembered him and has identified Suzet as the nocturnal visitor.

The same man was also met by the night watchman at the church who spoke to him and who heard the same tale.

Another Robbery.
All this looks very bad for Suzet, although he still emphatically denies he is the man who has been committing the thefts. There is no evidence to show that he is in any way connected with the robbery of the Central Union church, although the methods are the same. The box of that church had also been broken open with a file and the usual slovenliness characteristic of the other robberies was evident here also, for he left a dime in the box after removing the rest of the money.

He will probably be charged today.

THIRTY-TWO CASES ARE DISCOVERED
(Continued from Page One.)
month, and that the cash to which the laborer is entitled as his earnings be turned over entire to him, and the store debt canceled. He would have something to show for his first half month's work, his family would have received new clothing, and the homes furnished with the semblance of habitable quarters.

The suggestion involves the statement that the money which is being paid the Russians here has been contributed mainly by the plantations as an income tax, and that it is being spent without much restriction. Vast sums have been paid out from this fund, and yet when the plantation store indebtedness faces the Russian immigrant the first month, the first month in the relations between plantation and laborer is at hand. It is stated, for example, that if there are thirty Russian men working on a plantation, their store indebtedness a half month would not amount to more than \$10 each, or a total of \$300 for all, a mere bagatelle, to a dividend paying operation, which could just as well be considered a part of the fund used to bring the Russians here. Mr. Light soon says that no doubt this would be one means of satisfying the Russians, but the end of the month they would have some money to mingle in their pockets and their higher would be provided with eatables, and their staff would be somewhat satisfying.

Rubles and Dollars.
The question of the difference between rubles and dollars, and the purchasing power of money here is compared to that power in Manchuria is still apparent in the minds of the Russians. They have not been made to believe yet that a dollar here will purchase as much as a ruble in Russia. That is one of the principal bones of contention.

About noon today about 250 more Russians will arrive from Manchuria aboard the Pacific Mail liner Korea, adding to the complexity of the situation. What steps the probable employers have taken to meet the first of questions that are certain to arise and give satisfactory answers thereto is not known. The interpreters so far have not been drilled or instructed in any way to meet the situation, and in many cases all that is known concerning interpretation is that they can talk Russian.

The suggestion has been made to the planters that Col. Sam Johnson, who is now a resident of Pohna, Hawaii, be requested to come here on the Mouna Ima. As far as known he has not been sent for, but he is believed by many to be the one man who can most satisfactorily act between the planters and the Russians.

His Methods.
Another point against the man is the fact that he has been in all three cases. The instruments used in each case were a file, a piece of which was broken off and left in the Kawia, also a file and the rest left at the depot. All this added to the trail that

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